## Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE. JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decator County. MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Fremont's Appointment. A Washington dispatch says: "General Fremont's friends, after urging his appointment, are much disheartened at the command given him-The opponents of the General think Western Virginis a fitting place for his very mediocre military abilities. There are no rebels there, and no work to be done."

Presidential Candidates for 1864. The Fort Wayne Times and Union has hoisted the following ticket for 1864: For President, General GEO. B. McCLELLAN, of Ohio; for Vice President, Governor WM. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. The Times and Union is a "Union" paper. Hadn't it better wait before making nominations for the Presidency in 1864 until it is known whether we have "a country"-"a Government"?

The Tax on Highwines. The Chicago Times says: "We are informed by those who are well acquainted with the ques tion in all its bearings that this fifteen cent tax, which is twenty-five per cent. higher than highwines sold for a few months since, will close ninetenths of the distiller'es in Illinois. If it does so, then the aim of the tax-a productive revenuewill totally fail, while a lower excise would permit our distillers to continue their business, make a fair profit and divide it with the Government.

We know that the people of Illinois will respond as cheerfully to the call of the Governat to defray their portion of the expense of this war as those of any other State; still, in assessing our burden, it should be so arranged as not to cripple any branch of industry from which the Government hopes to derive a revenue."

tiol. John A. Hendricks Killed. The numerous friends of Col. John A. Hen-

DRICKS will receive with sincere regret the intelligence of his untimely end at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 22d regiment Indiana volunteers upon its organization, and was in command of the regiment in that engagement. Col. HENDRICKS was the oldest son of WILLIAM HENDRICKS, deceased, who was the second Governor of the State and afterwards represented Indiana in the United States Senate. He was a native of Indiana, b orn in Madison, and about forty years of age. He was a gentleman of ability and education, a lawyer by profession and twice had enlisted in the military service of his country. In the Mexican war he was a Captain of an Indiana regiment, but resigned before its expiration. A husband, a father and a valued citizen is cut off in the prime of life and usefulness-another victim added to the long list who felt it their duty to offer their lives upon the altar of their country in the unnatural strife to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union. This regiment is ill-fated. Two of its field officers, TANNER and HENDRICKS, have fallen-A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul.

And the recent terrible conflicts at Pea Ridge and Fort Craig are but the precursors of the sad news which will yet reach many a hearthstone and desolate many a household before peace and union again bless the land.

O'er the proud heads of free men our star-banner waves, Men firm as their mountains and still as their graves, To-morrow shall pour out their life-blood like rain;--We come back in trium ph, or come not again.

## The President's Resolution.

The Cinninnati Enquirer, in an able review of the President's proposition for the gradual abolition of slavery; thus criticises his arguments and

The proposition-if proposition it may be called-is made to States as loyal, and to their loyal governments. The relation of the loval States to the Union has not been changed by the war. Before the war it was not believed that one of the powers of the General Government was to purchase or free the slaves of citizens, or to make compensation to the owners in case they freed them themselves. Congress can not transcend the powers that belong to it under the Constitution; and, if it should do so, there must-if ours is a Government, and not a delusion-be some authority somewhere to prevent its decrees from being carried into effect. The relation between the master and the ser-

Does the Government, for any purpose, want the services of the negroes of Kentucky or Missouri them at what they are worth in the market. This is the beginning and the end of its powers, and when it transcends these it is an usurper. It is true that this is not proposed to be done

done directly by indirection. The Government other classes and even whole districts of people but deserted slaves. -such is the idea-holds out inducements to the are almost wholly exempt States to buy the negroes, by promising to pay for them after they are purchased. The Constitution is just as much broken by evading its spirit as by disobeving its provisions Uncle Abra ham is doubtless, in the abstract, an honest and well-intentioned gentieman; but the business of the law in inland jurisdictions, where, too often, nice sense of moral right, which to possess is the first requisite in one in whom repose responsibilities so vast as those which attach to the office of

our nation's President. The loval papers in the North insist that the National Government does not know the States -that the latter are simply municipal corporations, created for local purposes, while the former sweeps freely over State lines, uncon scious of their existence. To recognize States, to acknowledge the obligation of the United S'ates to enter into partnership or co-operation with them, to give them pecuniary aid in respect to the private and domestic affairs of their citizens, to allow them to disburse the national means to their people at their discretion, and to compensate them for the public inconvenience which may accrue from acts of local policy, is going further in admitting the doctrine of State rights than the most rampant Secessionist ever contended for; and we may well inquire, Where are we drifting? when such notions are presented

us, from such high authority. The reasons of the President, in recommendation of his proposal, present some new ideas in the science of political economy. The Federal Government will find it chemer to purchase the institutions of the South than to overthrow them by war; and to the South it will be cheaper to seil out their institutions than to defend them against the power of the Federal Government. This may be all true but how does it effect the question of the right of the Government to become the purchaser, in whole or in part, of the institutions aforesaid? It might have been cheaper for the Government, at the beginning, to have bought up the leaders of the rebel-

nobody will contradict; but men may differ as to the cause of the rising: it may be slavery, and it may not. The business now is not to remove this or that institution which may have been the. Those who have favored free trade exclusively.

"Rebel Triumphs,"

The Gazette of yesterday, in an article attemp ting to ridicule General McClellan, says: "The peaceful evacuation of Bowling Green, Columbus and Manassas, are rebel triumphs." It is a most strange perversity, which discovers from Richmond, the point of the triumphal pro. indignation. cess of rebel evacuation will be distinctly before We have made these general observations in an the country. When our troops occupy New Or. unconnected form, chiefly as preliminary to a leans, great will be our discomfiture. And when specific notice of the details of the bill, after a the old flag is restored to its pride of place-over more careful examination.- New York Journal every one of the rebel forts and cities, and their of Commerce. armies have been dispersed-we shall discover the full extent of our misfortunes .- Cin Com-

Fight Between the Monitor and Mer-

The pilot of the Cumberland gives the follow iron-cind vessels:

iron plated, or at any rate only partially so. Minnesota, but to their surprise found the Moni- ing:" tor ready to receive them.

On Sunday morning the Monitor moved clos up to the Merrimac, and, side by side, engage her for four hours and twenty minutes. One the Merrimac dashed her iron prow square against the Monitor, but did not injure that ves sel in the least. The Monitor in turn determine to try her force in a similar operation, but in son unaccountable manner the wheel or other steering apparatus became entangled, it is said, and th Monitor rushed by, just missing her aim. Capt Worden is confident that he put three shot through the hull of his antagonist-probably through the ports. The Monitor fired 178 pound cast iro shot. The wrought iron shot were not used, be cause their great weight and peculiar construction renders the guns much more liable t burst. The Merrimac fired about forty shots o the Monitor, which replied as rapidly as poss ble, but, so far as it is known, neither vessel damaged. Those on board the Monitor say th balls rattled and rang upon both vessels and seemed to bound off harmless. The Merrimac | The law further declares that this tax "shall and her machinery being uninjured, she is probat the rate of eight or nine knots an hour. It is range of the Union gun at the Rip Raps, and a per cent. is allowed. shot from her might crush her sides, but it is very difficult to manage so heavy a piece of artillery, and the Union gun, in all probability, might be fired fifty times without touching her. I do not think the Merrimac is calculated to carry much To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United coal, and that might have been a reason for her retiring from the contest. The Monitor perhaps might follow up the rebel steamers and disable them, but if she gets among the rebel batteries a heavy fire might be concentrated on her from different points, and she be thus injured, or possibly she might be grappled to and towed ashore. of Craney Island and Norfolk. General Wool, I understand, has ordered all the women and children away from Fortress Monroe, in anticipation of the Merrimac's reappearance.

The New Tax Bill.

to check prodigality and to keep down the rapidly | ple of the States in which they live. increasing public debt. But we have not hesi- Like the Southern rebels, they assume its subtated to express our fears that politican maneu- stance, that the Constitution no longer exists, and vering in or out of Congress, would overcome talk of the reconstruction of the "Union" on the sense of justice and interfere with the perfec- other principles. tion of a uniform system; and these fears have These men cannot but know that this is not been realized in the bill, a synopsis of which we the view entertained by the Government or by

posed by the committee, without reaching the the Government at Washington is not a mere conclusion that its authors were governed far provisional government; that the war is waged more by their deference to popular prejudices, in defense of that Constitution and that Governthan by any desire to make an equitable division ment; that the Union needs no "reconstruction;" of the national burdens. It is drawn with no lit that, if it did, it would be unwise and dangerous tle skill and care, but the design is manifest to to attempt it until the rebels are compelled to avoid the clamor of the iliberal classes, and to submit to it as it is; that no act of the secoled lay the entire load upon the most willing should. States, not even a repeal of the ordinance of seers. There is, throughout, a marked exception | cession, is necessary to restore them to the Union, in favor of that sturdy ability which is too inde | because, being unconstitutional and void, those pendent to be taxed without grumbling, and the ordinances could not take them out of it; that, as inequality of the measure in this respect are too | the armed resistance to the Constitution is put glaring to escape notice.

sacrifices, while those who have suffered least our great Confederacy. try villages with an income of \$600 per annum slaves and thus set them free is not a violation of are far better able to pay three per cent. of it into the Constitution. How far that process should income ranges from one thousand to twelve hun-right. dred dollars. Nor can we see why an act should And it is in this point of view that I appeal be so framed as to bear more heavily upon trade to the advocates of emancipation in the North and commerce than upon agriculture. It is true to be content with the progress which their printhat the former has more ready money at com- ciples are making, not through the subversion mand, but the tax should not be measured by fa of the Constitution, but under cover of its au cility so much as ability, unless a respect for the thority.

Government can take the property of the citizen, regard to the justice of the levy. determination to "conquer or die," and the prinon paying its value to the owner, but only when The Constitution prescribes that direct taxa- cipal slaveholders in the South act as if they tion shall be in proportion to the census, and the were in earnest. Look at South Carolina. In opinion of the President or of Congress, the re- fairest method of raising the money would prob the violent portion of the State the planters to a lation between a body of loyal people and their ably be to assign each State its portion, and alman fly on the approach of the Union army. property is inimical to the public peace, is not low its authorities to determine the method of its burning their cotton, and in many cases their such an use as will create the right to sever it. collection. It was objected to this that the new buildings, and abandoning their slaves. There er States were less able to bear their full share in are said to be now about eight thousand slaves proportion to their population; but in the meas- thus abandoned in the vicinity of Port Royal, in or Maryland? Then take them, and pay for ure now proposed, this exception is carried to the South Carolina, every one of whom may be conother extreme. Of course, so far as each indi- stitutionally set free by confiscation as a punishvidual consumes the taxed commodities he must ment of their master's treason. As the Union classes who, in addition to this tax on their con will be added to the number by the desertion of directly. The idea is to get rid of the constitu- sumption are to be heavily assessed upon the their masters, and finally there will be no resitional difficulty by doing that which cannot be gross expenses of their business besides; while dent population in a large portion of the State

In addition to these signs of an intent to legis, and causeless rebellion against the Constitution, late for the benefit of certain classes and districts the end will be a negro community along a porthere are other manifest errors of principle in tion of the Southern coast under the protection the construction of the bill. One of the most of the United States. striking is the provision in relation to manufac. If the war is to be protracted by the obstitured goods (sec. 67,) which makes the tax a macy of the cotton planters, this is a result which lien upon the labrics or products "in whatsgever the United States can not avert if they would. the results of sharp practice are confounded with hands found." If this is adopted, an examined By confiscation the slaves will be set free, justice, has a tendency to dull and obscure that and approved abstract of title will be a necessary and through the same process the lands of their accompaniment to each article of merchandise masters will be surrendered to them for cuitivaoffered for sale; and every merchant must have a tion, all without infringing upon the Constitution. legal department to search against taxes upon his Even now there is a negro colony around Port entire list of purchases, or be liable to have the Royal, under the protection of the national forces. goods followed to his hands by the inexorable and its future extension into an organized com-

Every one has felt that the great army of offi- and the events of the war. cials which it creates is a serious objection to the But this is not all. Probably four fifths of all bill; but this must form a part of any general the slaves in the United States are now lawfully system of taxation that is to operate independ- subject to confiscation on account of the treason ently of the State. It must prove a fruitful of their masters. How far the forfeiture of their source of corruption, besides a large expense slaves, their other property, or their lives, shall to the country, but in neither of these as be carried, is a question of expediency only, and pects is it likely to find any opposition from involves no constitutional question of power. scheming politicians. The measure, as reported. Fou fifths of all the slaves may thus be lawfully can be improved by limiting more closely the set free, and the emancipation of the other fifth number and emoluments of the assessors and would soon follow. lectors: and we think also should be amended In this view of the subject what motives have give the former less arbitrary power by au- the Abolitionists of the North to press their Govthorizing an appeal from an unjust decision; but ernment into an abandonment of the Constituthe tendency to corruption in the use of this vast tion, by making general emancipation, instead patronage and official influence, cannot well be of the preservation of that instrument, the direct

avoided if the system itself is to be adopted, object of the war, thus giving a color of right The peculiar burdens laid upon the newspa- to the rebellion, and in a measure paralyzing pers in the bill under consideration have excited the arm of loval men, especially in the South? much comment, and already there are loud calls | Patriotic men may well differ as to the extent for a change. We have no disposition to join in to which the punishment of treason shall be carthe clamor, for our own sake, although the taxa ried. The extreme emancipationists may, if they tion is many fold larger than is made to bear up- choose, insist that it shall be carried to the extent on any other interest. One of our contemporaries of confiscating and setting free all the slaves of is in error in asserting that the newspaper is to rebels. That they may do without assailing any be charged upon its product as a manufacturing principle of the Constitution, and surely they business; this is specially excepted, but the re-would be much stronger on that ground than any maining burdens are, no doubt, enormous. The other. Why, then, should they abandon the effect of the measure, if enacted, will be to throw Constitution and place themselves on revolutionthe whole newspaper business into the hands of ary ground? Why not act with cordiality with lion; but would this fact make the proceeding

a legitimate political operation? The South is suit would probably be beneficial to large estabin rebellion against the Government. This fact lishments like that of the Journal of Commerce.

cause, but to put an end to the rebellion itself. and advocated a suppression of customs on imports, to be succeeded by a resort to direct taxa tion, have always urged the argument that the people would be more vigilant in guarding the Treasury if it were filled from their pockets by a less circuitous route. Our own observation has not warranted this belief, and the present indications of popular sentiment are against its correct-"rebel triumphs" in the abandonment of the three ness. How far the public mind may be roused to great strongholds prepared by the enemy to pre- watchfulness when the pressure actually comes, vent the advance of our troops into the heart of we cannot venture to predict, but certainly with the insurgent States. According to Gazette logic, taxation to an extent never dreamed of in this the more the territory now held by the rebels is country before, in full view, there has been the occupied by our troops, the more triumphant the most unblushing fraud and corruption in the pubrebels wil become. When Jeff Davis skedaddles lic expenditures without any uprising of popular

The Tax on Real Estate.

There seems to be an impression that the Government has imposed no direct tax on the real estate of the country. By the law entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from iming account of the engagement between these ports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed on the 5th of August, The Monitor came in on Saturday night, and 1861, it is provided "that a direct tax of twenty proceeded up past the Minnesota. The rebel millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were not upon the United States, and the same shall be They came down in the daylight, making for the and is hereby apportioned in the manner follow-

18-	ing:"	
	Maine \$420,826	Indiana \$904.874
se.	N. Hampshire 218,406	Illinois1,146,551
d	Vermont 211,068	Missouri 761,127
e	Massachusetts 804,581	Kansas 71,743
y	Rhode Island. 116,963	Arkansas 261,886
8	Connecticut 308,214	Michigan 501,763
*	New York2,603,918	Florida 77,522
ie.	New Jersey 450,134	Texas 355,106
g	Pennslvania, 1,946,719	Iowa 452,088
e	Delaware 74,683	Wiscousin 519,688
t.	Maryland 436,823	California 254,538
th	Virginia 937,550	Minnesota 108,524
e	N. Carolina 576,194	Oregon 35,140
13	S. Carolina 363,570	New Mexico. 62.648
e-	Georgia 584,367	Utah 26,982
00	Alabama 529,313	Washington . 7,755
0	Mississippi 413,084	Nebaska 19,312
n	Louisiana 385,886	Nevada 4,592
i-	Ohio1,567,089	Colerado 22,095
s	Kentucky 713,695	Dacotah 3,241
e	Tennessee 669,498	Dis. of Col 49,437
ď	m:	

is probably not injured, at least more than the be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and starting of a plate or so of her iron covering, lots of ground, with their improvements and ably fit to come out again. It is impossible to dwelling houses, at the rate each of them is keep the Merrimae from coming out. She can worth in money on the first day of April, 1862." sail three knots an hour faster than the Monitor. There is a provision, however, in the law which From her evolutions I should judge she can go allows the Stetes and Territories to assume the impossible to board the Merrimac. Should she payment of the amount apportioned to them recome out again she will be obliged to pass within spectively, in which case a deduction of fifteen

Amos Kendall to the President.

LETTER IV.

RESPECTED SIR:-In my last I endeavor d to show that the cause of rebellion in the South is he pride of wealth and the lust of power." fostered by the cotton monoply; that the abolition of slavery could not abolish that monopoly, which depends on principles beyond human con-These and other reasons may suffice to show why trol; and that, if cotton were produced by hired the Monitor did not follow among the batteries labor in the South, as it is manufactured in the North, its profits would be as great, if not greater, than they are now, generating the same antipathies in that section which have produced our

There is a party in the North, comparatively small at present, who, for the mere purpose of Since the enormous expenditures connected abolishing slavery in the South, would sacrifice a with the war were first commenced, we have con- hundred thousand Northern lives and a thousand sistently advocated an efficient tax, to provide a millions of Northern money, without even the liberal portion of the ways and means, and thus hope of any advantage to themselves or the peo-

the great mass of the Northern people. These It is impossible to study this measure, as pro- believe that we still have a Constitution; that down in State after State, they will stand in the The classes which have suffered most by the Union with all their constitutional rights unimnational difficulties are here made to repeat their paired, and resume their duties as members of

hitherto are almost wholly exempt from contribu | But the position of the rebels as individuals is tion. We see no reason why persons with small | very different, and nothing but punishment or incomes should not pay the same proportion of pardon can restore them to the rights of Amerithe tax as those whose receipts and expenses are can citizens. They have forfeited their property on a larger scale. The mass of persons in coun- and their lives, and therefore to confiscate their the treasury, than those in larger towns whose be carried is a question of expediency and not of

vant in the South is a proprietary relation. The labor of the collector is more important than a The leaders of the rebellion announced their pay a portion of the revenue; but there are whole armies advance into the interior other thousands

. In short, if the masters persist in their mad

munity depends upon the obstinacy of the planters

wealthy and powerful monopolies, while the those who are striving to maintain the Constitue weaker publishers would be ruined. The final re tion as it is; and, that being accomplished, seek nov18-dly

the consummation of their ends by means of confiscation under its authority? They may rest assured that their object, if attainable at all, can be more easily attained in this mode than by any revolutionary proceed-

The time for considering how far it is the in terest of the country to carry the punishment of treason by confiscation or death, has not arrived. When it does arrive, the question will doubtless be decided, not so much by the guilt of the trai-

Not all the wealth and all the blood of the leading rebels can atone for a thousandth part of the destruction of life and property, the sickness, privation and misery which their profligate ambition has brought upon their country. Lives of infamy may be a severer punishment to them than the bullet or the halter. What shall be done with them or their property will necessarily become a subject for consideration when the rebellion has been put down, and the Government shall thus have acquired the power

The North was never more united than it is now in the determination to suppress the rebellion at whatever cost of treasure or of blood. They look upon it as essential to their future peace and safety, and the only means by which the nation can recover the lost respect of foreign powers, maintain and recommend republican institutions, and resume that career of peaceful progress which has made our country the wonder and admiration of the world. Let no revolutionary spirit in the North intervene to strengthen rebellion or paralyze patriotism, but let us, with one voice, sustain the Constitution as it is: under its authority punish traitors as we list; and when peace is restored, amend it if it needs

I am little disposed to enter upon a general discussion of the slavery question, but I propose in another letter to touch upon one branch of it which more than any other makes it a dangerous AMOS KENDALL.

February 26, 1862.

THE SECOND AND THIRD IRON PLATED STEAM ERS - Work upon the second iron-plated steamer. at Greenpoint, is pushed with the utmost speed day and night, and it is hoped she will be ready for sea during the present month. This vessel will be much larger than the Monitor, will carry eighteen guns of the largest calibre and will be practically invuluerable. It is confidently believed that she will be the fastest of this slow species of war vessels ever constructed. The third iron-clad steamer provided for in the original appropriation is in process of construction at Philadelphia. The news of what the rebels are doing in the same line of business, will probably lead to the hurrying up of work on her .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular raths for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

THO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up to half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimoniais can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-DR. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

DRY COODS

	-			-	•	
530,000 WORTH OF SPRING COODS!	Street.	LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH	UES.	Flowers of the most approved designs and patterns.	GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,	el.
NOW OPENTAG AT	No. 28, East Washington Street.	D VARIED STOCK OF FRENCH AP	SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Goods, Beinines and Calicoes, Hosica	Ribbons, a	D STOCK OF TRIMMING	At Prices Strictly Economical.  D. J. CALLINAN, Proprietor.
PE.Y.	Wasl	TOCK O	LACES,	on mets, the mos	SKIRTS ONS. &C	ictty .
WORTH	East	VARIED S	Betaine	loaks and Mantilias of styles, Bonnets, Ribbe owers of the most appro- designs and patterns.	S, HOOP NOT!	rices Str
000	ž.	GE AND	SILKS,	Paris .	GE AND GOOL	7
630,	No.	LAB	ress	3	LAR	m13

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, 365 & 367 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET,

NEW YORK. HIS first class house-the most quiet, homelike, and pleasant hotel in the city-offers superior inducetendance of the first order-baths and all the modern con- Agent, on receipt of the money. veniences attached.

WANTED.

WANTED .- A good girl to do housework. Inquire at No. 9 West Washington street. BEBEE & HAWES.

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Artillery Horses Wanted FOR UNITED STATES SERVICE.

QARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, March 10, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE DELIVERY OF (110) ne Humbred and Ten Artillery horses, will be reed at this office until March 18, 1862 The horses required for the service must not be less than 15% hands high, sound in every respect, not less than four years nor e than nine years old, dark color, square trotters and well broke, not weighing less than 1,000 lbs. Approved security will be required for faithful fulfillment of contract. The contract to be completed in twelve days. The proposals will be opened on Tuesday, March 18, 1862, at 12 o'clock. JAMES A. EKIN. A. Q. M. U. S. A. mch10-dtd

CANDIDATES. JAMES TURNER IS A CANDIDATE

for re-election to the office of Township Trustee. REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the approaching April election, subject to the votes of the

CROCERS.

LAW SCHOOL. A. CH. SCHNULL, LAW Wholesale Grocers.

Corner Washington and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, AVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES in this city, with such facilities as to enable us to

sell as low as any house in the West, we invite dealers to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just received on consignment. 480 Half bris. new White Fish. " Mackerel. 30 Bags new Peanuts. ore and for sale at very low figures

A H. SCHNULL.

PATENTS.

nel7-d&w

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Send for Chrular, giving terms, directions, &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX. Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Each additional Lady, ...... FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1862.

BENEFAT OF Mr. Felix A. Vincent, tors as by the interests of the loyal citizens of the On which occasion will be presented the beautiful five act THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

> AS VIOLET. FELIX A. VINCENT AS GRIMALDI.

MISS MARION MACARTHY

To conclude with an entirely new piece called a DEVILISHGOODJOKE Doors open at 7, commence at 1, befere 8.

PRINTING PAPER. Printing Paper, &c., &c.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND LARGE STOCKS OF 22x32--24x36--25x38 25x37--27x42.

Also, the different sizes of Book Paper, Printers' Cards, &c., together with 10, 15 and 20 lbs kegs Printer's Ink, 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs Book lok. Colored Ink, &c.

BOWEN, STEWART & CO.

MEDICAL.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. Boy" Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES ASTHMA AND WHEEZING. Boy Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES HERITATION OF THE TONSILS. Seld by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

Is good for Public Speakers and Singers, TO CLEAR THE VOICE. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES CONSUMPTION IN THE FIRST STAGES. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. Boys Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES HOOPING COUGH AND CROUP. Book Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a box New Medical Discovery.

Is Pleasant to the Taste-Children cry for it.

For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITAL IBRITABILITY,

Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians, N THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-

CESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS

Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or imprep nate the breath; and being sugar coated, all nauseog taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills. PRICE ONE DOLLAR,

And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-None genuine without my signature on the wrapper. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapol

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. PR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclu-

sively to the treatment of Female Difficulties, and having succeeded in housands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his "Great American Remedy," DR. HARVEY'S

CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE.

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all caser of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpita tions, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious dis-These pills are perfectly harmless on the consti tion and may be taken by the most delicate female with-

out causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a lealthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be ments to those visiting New York for business or pleasure. taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, It is central in its location, and kept on the EUROPEAN though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be PLAN, in connection with TAYLOR'S SALOON, where refreshments can be had at all hours, served in their own | Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when derooms. The charges are moderate, the rooms and at- sired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised mar12-d3m Sold by Druggists generally.
Rochester, New York,

TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapelis,

uly19-d&w '61

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hearseness or Sare Threat. which might be checked with a simple remedy,

f neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Caugh or Flight Rold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon IN attacks the lungs.

Braun's Branchial Draches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Branchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Cansumption, and numerous affections of the Threat.

giving immediate relief. Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice

Bold by all Oruggists and Ocalers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

SCHOOL

Harvard College, 1862. TIWO TERMS OF NINETEEN WEEKS EACH, COM-

MENCING March 3d and September 1st. For Cataand Circular, address JOEL PARKER.

WANTED. WANTED AT THIS OFFICE-As an apprentice to learn the printing business, a boy between 14 and 6 years of age. He must bring the best recommenda-

tions as regards his capability, habits of industry and

honesty. None other need apply. WANTED-CITY ORDERS-At the highest market rates by WM. Y. WILEY. No. 1614 E. Washington street. WANTED-COUNTY ORDERS-At the highest market rates, by

No. 10% E. Washington street.

DRY COODS. THE STATE FAILA

## SPRING ARRIVAL.

AND RESIDENCE OF THE REAL PROPERTY. First of the Season.

\$50,000 WORTH OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS OPENING

NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

IMBRACING ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, SKIRTS, &c., FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND NOTIONS, WERY CHEAP.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY PURCHASED the Stock of Goods owned by E. A. Hall, in the Odd

Fellows' Building, No. 2, and will now keep a complete assortment of the latest styles of Goods, and will keep ex-perienced workmen to suit all the old customers as well as

Men's and Boys' Clothing

ON HAND.

Also a good Stock of Furnishing.

Don't forget the place,

Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 2.

WASHINGTON STREET.

WILLIAM WALKER.

DRY COODS.

C. L. S. Matthews, GENERAL COMMISSION the new ones, whom he solicits to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He will also keep a good assort-

FORWARDING MERCHANT. Large Fire-Proof Building. NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,

Between Main Street and the River.

LOUISVILLE, KY

Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan13 PIANOS.

PIANO FORTES

Class Pianos, which we will sell at cost for cash WILLIARD & STOWFILL,

DRUCCISTS.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And Dealers in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Also, Agents for the sale of Refined Petroleum, Illumina-ting Oil, superior to any Coal Oil, furnished in any quantities at the lowest market rates. 170 AND 172 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

DENTISTS.

P. G. C. HUNT, DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. NO. 32, EAST MARKET STREET,

ON THE GALLAUDET FARM

INDIANAPOLIS IND.

TO RENT.

FEW FIELDS, TO BE PUT INTO CORN, OATS, Flax, and Potatoes.

Granta Henris

If the tenant furnishes team, &c., he gives one-balf in the bushel or crib; if furnished to him, he gives two thirds. Each tenant will have Room for his Family

FREE OF RENT.

The Soil is Fresh and Fertile

And with proper care Large Crops can be Made. Apply to the subscriber. Gallaudet, Feb. 25, 1862 .- feb28-dtf

PIANOS.



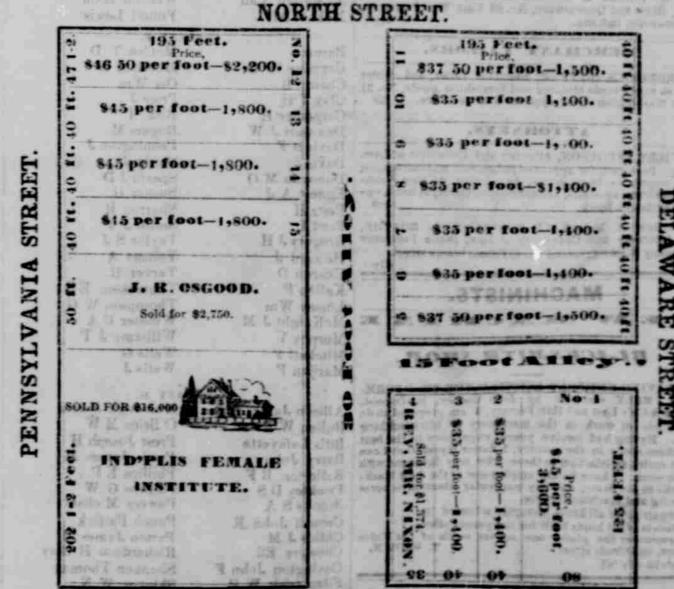
THE BEST, INCLUDING CHICKERING & SONS, BOS-TON; STEINWAY & SONS, New York; William The Indiana Music Store. N. B .- Pianos to Rent. WILLARD & STOWELL.

PHYSICIANS. DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER. Office No. 5,

SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

FOR SALE. THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sts., H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis. Parties withing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot.

TERMS—One-Jourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest.

Por further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—febl-46m

MICHIGAN STREET.